

Humorous Department.

TWICE DISMEMBERED.—Some years ago, says Representative Champ Clark, he was chatting with a number of senators from the south in the senate cloak room, when Butler of South Carolina, whom Clark then saw for the first time, came in. After introduction to several new senators and representatives Senator Butler exchanged a few remarks with them and then left the room.

One of the Mississippi senators turned to Clark, saying: "To look at Butler you'd never suspect he wore a wooden leg, would you?"

"No!" exclaimed Mr. Clark, surprised. "Fact!" continued the other. "Butler was an officer in the Confederate army, as you know. It was not long before he had a leg shot off. Before leaving hospital he was supplied with an artificial leg. Eventually he again went to the front, and this time a bit of shell blew his artificial member to pieces. Just think, Clark," reflectively added the senator, "if Butler had been a Union officer he would be drawing a double pension from the government."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LEGAL WARFARE.—"Fellow was raising bees back in the foothills," remarked Frank H. Short of Fresno. "Plenty of sagebrush; sage makes clear, delicious honey. Got in a row with a neighbor, shot his dog; said his barking annoyed his queen bees. Neighbor waited a whole year to get even, ploughed up a big patch, planted wild mustard; grew fine. Bees thick on mustard flowers. Mustard makes bitter honey. Like to ruin the bee man's sales. Bee farmer came to me, wanted to sue for damages. 'What can I do?' he asked. 'Nothing,' I said. 'He has a right to grow mustard on his own land.' 'Well,' he said, 'I'll get some scheme to annoy him.' 'So he got a cornet; used to sit up from midnight till 4 in the morning practicing 'Wearing of the Green.' Fellow with the mustard was an Englishman; stood it for three weeks; went out with scythe and cut down all his mustard. They've been good friends ever since."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A BEFOGGED TAIL.—"I had a hog," said Col. E. A. Forbes of Maryland, "that got to curling its tail in the shape of a figure 8; always held it that way. Had a hired man working for me, kind of an animal trainer. He took to working with the hog; pretty soon trained him to change the 8 to a 6, and then to a 9, and then to a 3 and a 4. Had him trained fine. One day he holding just as many grains of corn in his palm. When the hog figured right he'd get the corn.

"Hired man had an idea he could make a lot of money down at the state fair showing his tail-folding hog. I sold him the hog for \$10.

"What came of it?" asked Clerk Van Orden of the St. Francis.

"Well, the stunt was to have the hog guess at people's ages, 10 cents a guess. Bit hit. Moved him down to San Francisco; took all curl out of the hog's tail; never could figure after that."—San Francisco Chronicle.

AN OVERWORKED WORD.—In certain sections of the country there are much favored words which are required to do duty with a wide variety of meanings. Such is the word "smart" among Yankees; and up along the Labrador shore the word "civil". The following conversation between two natives was overheard by a traveler.

"We are going to have lots of dirt today," said one, glancing at the sky.

"Now, it'll be civil," replied his companion.

"How did you get on with the captain?"

"Oh, he got civil to hunting deer by and by. When he went out he didn't know nothing, but he got civilized."

"Did you go down the Ketchikan?"

"Now, it's a smart thing for him. He wanted lots of rapids. So we went down the Boomer. Them's about as civil rapids as I want to see."—Youth's Companion.

NO GHOSTS COULD FOOL HIM.—A naval officer who held a civil employment at Rhode Island during the American war of independence and who was of a remarkably square skeleton-like figure was stopped by a sentry late one night on his return from a visit and shut up in the sentry box, the soldier declaring that he should remain there until his officer came his rounds at 12 o'clock.

"My good fellow," said Mr. W., "I have told you who I am, and I really think you ought to take my word."

"It will not do," replied the soldier. "I am by no means satisfied."

Then, taking from his pocket a quarter of a dollar and presenting it, "Will that satisfy you?"

"Why, yes; I think it will."

"And now that I am released pray tell me why you detained me at your post?"

"I apprehended you," said the soldier, "as a deserter from the churchyard."

Who THEY WERE.—They were a group of sporting men, and were unable to raise a sovereign between them. One at a time they presented themselves at the paddock gate.

"I am the owner of Starlight," the first said. He was well dressed and imposing; they believed and passed him in.

Miscellaneous Reading

WITH NEIGHBORING EXCHANGES.

News and Comment Gleaned From Within and About the County.

Lantern, June 12: Mrs. W. B. McGill, with two children, of Bethany, and Miss Lela Leshell, of Clover, came yesterday afternoon to spend several days with their aunt and cousin, Miss Jane McGill and Mrs. Lela Brown, of Yorkville. Yorkville, spent Wednesday night in the city on their way to Columbia. Miss Maude McFadden and Mr. Dan Saye Holles, of Rodman, were married Wednesday afternoon, June 10, 1908, at 6 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McFadden, near Lewis Turnout. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. B. Cook, pastor of the Fishing Creek church. The wedding march was played by Miss Mary Neely, of Richburg. Misses Mattie and Amelia McFadden, sisters of the bride, dressed in white chiffon, were the only attendants. The bride was dressed in white silk and carried a bouquet of white carnations and ferns. The touring car of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and C. S. Fudge, which had become familiar on the streets with its "Transfer" sign, has ceased its work. Mr. Fudge started to Wimsboro Tuesday with two passengers, and when a little below White Oak the car was found to be on fire. The occupants tried to extinguish the fire with sand, but they didn't feel very comfortable fighting fire over a tank of gasoline, and the odds were too much against them. A part of the car was saved, however, and it is thought that \$200 or \$300 will put it on the road again. There was no insurance. . . . Bessie and Curtis Biggs, aged about ten and eight years, children of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bigham, of Lacy street, came near being drowned in an open well at Mr. M. A. Carpenter's old brick yard on Columbia street, a few days ago. The children, with one or two others, had gone to hunt pums in the bushes round about the well. The water came within two or three feet of the top and thinking it a mud hole, Bessie reached over to try to slip with a stick. When she did so she slipped in. Her brother was standing beside her and as she went down she grabbed his ankle and pulled him in. The screams of the other children brought a colored man and woman to the rescue just in time to save their lives. Only about a year ago a negro child was drowned in the same well.

LANCASTER. News, June 13: The residence of Mr. Ed Huggins on Elm street caught on fire about midnight from a defective stove flue in the cook room. Fortunately, the flames were discovered in time to be extinguished before serious damage was done. . . . Mrs. P. A. Robinson, wife of Mr. R. F. Robinson, of the Fork Hill section, died on the 2nd instant, after an illness of five weeks, and was buried the following day at Fork Hill church. She was an estimable lady and a consistent member of the Baptist church. She was a daughter of the late A. Floyd and was about 50 years old. She leaves no children, but is survived by her husband, a brother and two sisters, Mrs. James Floyd, of Texas, Mrs. P. B. Blackmon, of Rich Hill, and Mrs. A. L. Stogner, of the Antioch section. . . . The celebration of the 74th birthday of that substantial citizen and successful farmer, Mr. John Bird, Wednesday, at his hospital home in Flat Creek, was an impressive and successful event. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 persons were present—children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and many other relatives and friends. The day was most pleasantly spent by all. The big dinner, which was spread on tables in the grove near the house, was of course, one of the best and most enjoyable feasts of the happy occasion. Entertaining addresses were made by Col. T. B. Butler, of Gaffney, candidate for congress; the Rev. W. H. Perry, of Jefferson, and the Rev. E. O. Thompson. . . . The marriage of Mr. M. J. Green, one of Lancaster's well-known and esteemed young citizens, and Miss Fannie E. Cochran, a charming young lady of Edgemoor, was duly solemnized last Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the home in Edgemoor of the bride's father, Mr. R. A. Cochran. It was a quiet home wedding, only a few near relatives and friends being present, among them being Mr. John T. Green and Miss Janie Green, brother and sister of the groom, who accompanied him from Lancaster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Dendy, of Kershaw, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn of Edgemoor. The bride party arrived here Wednesday night.

GASTON. Gastonia Gazette, June 12: Peach and watermelon trains are passing through northward in large numbers daily. . . . Dr. and Mrs. D. E. McConnell had as their guests yesterday Dr. J. M. McConnell and family, of Davidson college, who are en route to McConnellville, S. C., to spend the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gillette, of . . . Mr. James Rufus Hudson, says the King's Mountain Herald of this week, is on a visit to King's Mountain and vicinity after an absence of fifty-two years, having gone west, along with a number of other people from this section in September, 1856. He is now postmaster at De Queen, Ark. . . . Mrs. B. W. Boyd died at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the home of her father, Mr. W. S. Loughridge after a long illness from lung trouble. Mrs. Boyd was before her marriage Miss Belle Loughridge, daughter of Mr. W. S. Loughridge, and had been married to Mr. Boyd about four years. She is survived by her husband, Mr. B. W. Boyd, of the firm of O. M. Boyd & Co., and one son, John P. Boyd, of the same firm. Three sisters, Mrs. W. M. Cooke of Mooresville, and Misses Mamie and Virgie Davis, of Gastonia, and two brothers, Messrs. A. and Hoke Davis of Gastonia.

R. GOODWYN RHETT.

Facts About Latest Entry in Senatorial Race.

This interesting sketch of Mayor Rhett, who last week entered the senatorial race, is from the new volume, Men of Mark.

Robert Goodwyn Rhett, lawyer, banker, financier, was born in Columbia, Richland county, South Carolina, March 25, 1834. His father, Albert Moore Rhett, (Goodwyn) Rhett, he is descended from an old colonial family, whose earliest American representative was Thomas Landgrave Smith, who came to Charleston, Mass., about 1670. These two Smiths were the grandsons of Sir George Smith, of Exeter, who was also the grandfather of George Monck, duke of Albemarle. The grandsons of George Smith came to Carolina and married his second cousin, Sabina Smith, the granddaughter of Governor Thomas Smith. In 1744 their son, also named Thomas, married Sarah Moore, the granddaughter of Col. William Rhett, and his grandchild, son Albert Moore Rhett, was the grandfather of Robert Goodwyn Rhett, adopted the name of Rhett, about 1800.

William Rhett attained to most creditable distinction in the pioneer days of the colony of South Carolina, and in 1706 was speaker of the house of commons of that colony. In the same year he received a commission as vice-admiral colonial fleet fitted out against the French, and in 1717 he commanded the expedition which resulted in the capture of the pirate Bonnet.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Rhett, Thomas Moore, was a planter, and took part in public life. He was one of his brothers, however, attained considerable distinction—Albert Moore and Robert Barnwell.

The rise of Albert Moore Rhett in his profession and in public life was one of remarkable rapidity. In the same year that he was admitted to the bar he entered the state legislature, where he took rank with the ablest debaters in the state, and at the end of four years' service he had risen almost if not quite to the head of his bar. In 1842 he removed to Charleston, and in the next year was elected to the legislature, and died at the early age of thirty-four years.

An article from the pen of an early friend of Albert Moore Rhett, high praise is given to his abilities as a public speaker. "In his address," says this friend, "Mr. Rhett was self-possessed, grave and earnest; but when he was warmed by debate his logic and invective were overwhelming. His fine voice and tall, handsome person added not a little to the graces of his elocution; while his choice and pregnant English reminded one of the solid periods of Milton. He was as severe in the selection of his phrases as in the order of his logic, and when he spoke on the spur of the occasion, or after much preparation, no link ever dropped from the chain of his argument, and his periods were filled up and rounded with all the completeness that rhetorical art could give. If he had lived to old age, he would have been one of the first men and one of the finest orators of South Carolina."

Robert Barnwell Rhett was also a distinguished lawyer and advocate of state's rights. He was in congress for nine, and upon years, before the death of John C. Calhoun, he succeeded the latter in the United States senate. He was a rival of Jefferson Davis in the presidency of the Confederate states of America after the ordinance of secession had been passed.

Robert Goodwyn Rhett's father is a native of South Carolina and was born in 1834. He was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of fertilizers from the phosphate rock discovered near Charleston in the late sixties, and constructed the largest of the factories there. The acquisition of nearly all the fertilizer factories in South Carolina by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, he was placed in charge of them all, which position he now occupies.

His mother was a daughter of Dr. Robert Goodwyn of Virginia, who fought with gallantry in the Florida war, and afterwards settled in Columbia, where for more than forty years he was president of the branch of the state bank located at that place.

The early life of Mr. Rhett was spent in and about Charleston, South Carolina, where he grew up amid a cultured environment. He fitted for college at Porter academy, Charleston, and at the Episcopal High school near Alexandria, Va., and entered the university of Virginia in the fall of 1879. In 1883 he was graduated from that institution with a degree of M. A., and in the following year took his degree in law. Immediately thereafter he entered the law offices of Brawley & Barnwell of Charleston. In 1886 he formed a partnership with George M. Trenholm, under the firm name of Trenholm & Rhett. In 1893 W. C. Miller, and in 1899 R. S. Whaley, were admitted to the firm, which was then styled Trenholm, Rhett, Miller & Whaley.

It was not long after his admission to the bar before Mr. Rhett attained a prominent position in the profession, but his energies were not confined to the practice of law. The business of fertilizer manufacturing attracting his attention as one of which could be profitably extended, he became instrumental in the establishment of two large factories, and continued to take an active and leading part in the industry until it was absorbed in the ownership of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company.

In 1896 he was elected president of the South Carolina Loan and Trust company, and in 1899 he acquired a controlling interest in and became head of the People's National Bank of Charleston, the oldest national bank in Charleston. The latter position he still retains.

Mr. Rhett's faith in the future of Charleston has never wavered. His interest in its commercial growth has been wide and deep. In the relation of a private citizen he has touched the business of the city at many points, and has unsparingly devoted his time, thought and means to its support. He has been at one time on the board of directors of the city, and less than twenty-five Charleston companies.

Believing that building and loan associations, when honestly and intelligently managed, are important factors in the upbuilding of a community, he has lent them his hearty support, and has been a member of the president of eight such associations. One of the most notable achievements by the business men of Charleston in recent years has been the establishment of the Commercial club of Charleston. This club was shaped and organized under the directions of Mr. Rhett, and he enjoyed the honor of being its first president.

In politics, Mr. Rhett is a conservative, though aggressive, Democrat, and has taken an active part in local state and national campaigns. He was alderman from 1885 to 1893; mayor of Charleston from 1903 to the present and has again been re-elected for another term of four years in the office of mayor; and was delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, held in St. Louis in 1902. In 1905 he was elected president of the League of American Municipalities. The most important piece of legislation he has considered during Mr. Rhett's term of office as alderman was the construction of a navy yard for the United States government, and the location and building of a new system of waterworks by the Charleston Light and Water company. Mr. Rhett has manifested an absorbing interest in each of these measures, and in the case of the waterworks, his financial contribution was due in no small measure to his untiring efforts.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Charleston, Commercial and Country club of Charleston, and in religion holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church. He is fond of music, golf and society when disengaged from professional and business cares.

On Nov. 1, 1893, Mr. Rhett married Helen Smith Whaley, daughter of William B. and Helen Smith Whaley, of Charleston. To this union have been born three children, of whom, Helen Whaley, Margaret Goodwyn and Robert Goodwyn Jr., are now living.

Mr. Rhett's first marriage was on August 8, 1896, he married Blanche Sally, the daughter of Dr. Hammond and Mrs. E. K. Sally, of Yorkville, South Carolina. Of this union there is one child, Blanche, an infant.

His address is No. 116 Broad street, Charleston.

HAVING FUN WITH JEFF DAVIS.

Arkansas Senator Butt of Mr. Johnston's Practical Joke.

Jeff Davis, junior senator from Arkansas, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune, is being quietly but effectively hazed by his colleagues, and, being utterly devoid of humor, has not yet realized the fact. When the Arkansas returned recently from his state he inquired of Senator Johnston of Alabama, the status of his measures providing for the annihilation of trusts, combined, etc.

"Dead, under Rule 17," was Mr. Johnston's laconic reply.

"What is Rule 17?" demanded Mr. Davis.

"Oh, it's a rule the old senators have adopted to keep us young fellows from attaining any prominence in the senate," replied Mr. Johnston. "It provides that whenever any measure introduced by a senator who has served less than one full term, shall lie on the table, or in committee, for thirty days without action thereon, it shall thereby be regarded as dead and may not be again considered at that session."

"Why, that's a blank outrage!" exclaimed Davis. "I have been down in Arkansas attending to political business and the thirty days have expired. Now, if I affect the slightest action, it will go hard with me in my state."

"You might apply to Clark, chairman of judiciary," said Mr. Johnston. "He might get unanimous consent to waive the rule. That's what they do for their favorites."

"I'm afraid I have no chance. I've scored 'em, so I don't believe I'm a favorite," replied the distressed Arkansas, "but I'll try."

Mr. Johnston, who is a statesman of serious countenance and grave demeanor, hastened to Senator Clark, chairman of judiciary, and posted him as to the purpose of rule 17. At the next meeting of the judiciary committee, Mr. Davis appeared and inquired the fate of his bill.

"Dead," under Rule 17, replied Senator Clark.

"But I must get it up!" excitedly exclaimed the Arkansas wonder. "I have just got action on that bill or they will never send me to the senate again. Every bill-bill has got his heart on the passage of that bill."

"You might move to discharge the committee and get the senate to take it up," gravely suggested the chairman of judiciary.

"But I don't want to make the members of the committee and get them all down on me," replied Davis.

"Don't worry about that," said Mr. Clark. "No member of the committee will resent it if you first explain the exigencies of the situation and the demands of the 'bill-bills'."

For several days Davis was busy explaining to the members of the judiciary committee the situation in Arkansas and the necessity for his motion to discharge them, which he appeared to think would in some inscrutable way defeat the salaries of the senators so discharged. Having made his explanations and met with no opposition, he moved on the motion and motion and supported it with his recent explosion in the senate. Of course no vote was taken, but Davis is a devoutly thankful that his measure has at least escaped the clutches of Rule 17.

Only yesterday Davis approached Senator Johnston.

"Johnston," he said, "do you know they don't print that damnable Rule 17? I have searched the senate rules and can't find a trace of it. In fact, there are only sixteen rules printed in the manual."

"Precisely, precisely," replied Mr. Johnston. "That's all done with a purpose. It's a practical joke on the part of the 'bill-bills'."

"Well, it's outrageous," replied the Arkansas, "but you may count on it I will never be caught again. I shall make a speech on every bill I introduce at least once in thirty days so they can't say there has been no action on my bills."

"You write down that rule for me so I can learn it by heart. If I don't know all its provisions I may get caught by it, anyway."

If Mr. Davis carries out his purpose and speaks on every measure he has introduced, at that rate, in thirty days the fate of the Alabama joker at the hands of the "elder statesman" will be altogether different. He entered the law offices of Brawley & Barnwell of Charleston. In 1886 he formed a partnership with George M. Trenholm, under the firm name of Trenholm & Rhett. In 1893 W. C. Miller, and in 1899 R. S. Whaley, were admitted to the firm, which was then styled Trenholm, Rhett, Miller & Whaley.

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J. C. WILBORN, Real Estate.

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With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house.

If you once have experience with the

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you will be amazed at the restful way in which it enables you to do work that has heretofore overheated the kitchen and yourself.

The "New Perfection" Stove is ideal for summer use. Made in three sizes and all warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

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Call and see them.

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Why not trade at the poor man's store? It is the only one in town run to serve the working man—open from 4 a. m. until 8 p. m., and sell you a man that will accommodate and thank you for your trade. While I don't keep everything, I keep a very nice line of stuff all the time, and thank every one for their trade as every little helps.

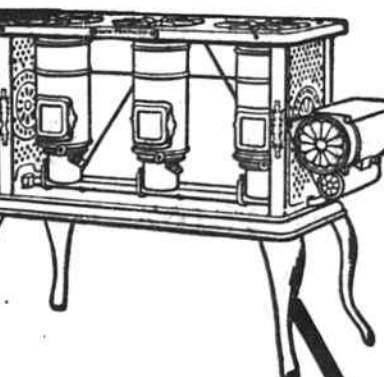
It is no use to tell you about my Market, as every one knows I keep the BEST MEATS the country affords. There ain't a man, woman or child in town that likes to trade with Old George—He treats 'em right.

Say, if you want to be happy in this world, marry an old maid, buy Beef at Sherer's Market, and drink Crack-er-Jack Coffee—that's all.

I work so hard, but never have a cent. I take all I get to pay the niggers and the rent.

Yours to serve, OLD GEORGE, The Butcher.

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